

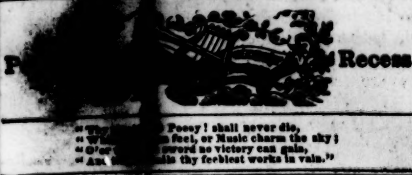
THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—JOHN BEARD, JR., EDITOR & PROPRIETOR—ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

Vol. XIV—No. 46.

SALISBURY...SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1834.

{ Whole Number 724.



REMEMBRANCES.

[BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.]

When into dust, like sunny flowers departed,
From our dim paths the bright and lovely fade;
The fair in form—the pure, and gentle-hearted,
Whose looks within the breast a sabbath made—
How like a whisper on the inconstant wind,
The memory of their voices stirs the mind!
We hear the song—the sigh—the fitful laughter,
That from their lips of old were wont to flow,
When Hope's beguiling plume they hurried after,
Ere their pale temples wore their locks of snow.
While Joy's bright harp to sweetest lays was strung,
And pour'd rich numbers for the lov'd and young.
When the pale stars are burning high in heaven,
When the low night-winds kiss the flowering tree,
And thoughts are deepening in the hush of even,
How soft those voices on the heart will be!
They breathe of raptures which have bloom'd and died—
Of sorrows by remembrance sanctified.
Yet when the loved have from our pathway vanished,
What potent magic can their smiles restore!
Like a rich mantle, by the tempest banish'd,
They passed in darkness—they will come no more!
Unlike the day-beams when the storm hath fled,
No light renew'd breaks on their lowly bed.

LIFE'S DISAPPOINTMENTS.

When life is in its early spring,
And the fancy free and wild,
And every bud is blossoming
Around false Pleasure's child—
The young heart dreams not of the night
Of after years' decay,
Nor thinks that with time's onward flight,
Youth's feelings waste away!
The joyous heart bounds fresh and free,
And Hope a scorching scene,
And Love's delicious ecstasy
Is mingled in our dreams—
Ah! little dream we that her smiles
Bring disappointment's tears;
Her bow of promise fades amidst
The storms of manhood's years.
And Love, which twined around the heart
Its fairest, sweetest flow'ers,
Will leave us when life's spring is gone,
And winter's tempest lowers—
The scene young fancy loved to deck
With roses rich and rare,
Is found a barren heath, all scathed
By weariness and care.
And is there sought to cheer the path
Of disappointment's child,
Whose gay partner has been transformed
Into a bloomless wild?
Yes!—turn thy earth-prone gaze on high,
Thy heart to God be given,
And Love and Hope will still be thine,
And lead thee up to Heaven.

BEAUTIFUL MAXIM.

This maxim long the ancients knew—
"Pay every man his honest due."
To this if some would now aspire,
And pay the labor of his hire,
'Twould energy and strength impart,
While gratitude, warm from the heart,
Would burst through in the storms of winter—
From whom? Enquire of the Printer.

SALISBURY MALE ACADEMY.

The Third Session of the above Institution
WILL COMMENCE ON
THE FIRST DAY OF MAY.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage,
pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises
of the next session with renewed zeal.
P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.
Salisbury, April 12, 1834.

Confectionary and Grocery STORE.

HENRY W. WATSON respectfully informs his
friends and the public that he has just received
a NEW SUPPLY OF ARTICLES in his line,
which he offers for sale on accommodating terms,
at his old stand. Among his Assortment will be
found the following:
CANDIES, all sorts; RAISINS; ALMONDS;
Cream and Cocoa NUTS; FILBERTS;
FIGS; CHESNUTS; APPLES;
SEGARS, both Spanish and Common;
CROCKERY WARE, of different kinds;
CANDLES; BUTTER CRACKERS;
TOBACCO, both Chewing and Smoking;
PIPES; SNUFF, by the ounce;
Whiskey, Brandy, and Cider—
together with a
great many other articles, not enumerated.
Salisbury, April 12, 1834.—3t

Estate of William Cowan.

THE Subscriber, having obtained Letters of Ad-
ministration on the Estate of William Cowan,
deceased, at February Session of Rowan County
Court for 1834, hereby gives notice to all persons
having claims of any denomination against the es-
tate of said decedent, to present them within the
time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, or this
notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
R. N. FLEMING, Adm'r.
Rowan County, March 22, 1834. 5t

DOG LOST!

A Little White Dog, of the Fiest breed, with red
ears, and some red streaks on his tail—
named Cupid—has strayed, or been stolen, from the
Mansion Hotel. A reasonable compensation will
be given for his "restoration."
Salisbury, April 12—2 H. W. CONNOR.

A Valuable House and Lot In Lincolnton, For Sale.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by
Martin C. Phifer, for the purposes therein nam-
ed, I WILL SELL, at the Courthouse in
Lincolnton,
ON FRIDAY THE 2d DAY of MAY NEXT,
(BEING IN THE COURT-WEEK.)

The House and the Lot

IN THE SAID TOWN, KNOWN AS
No. 7 in the S. W. Square.

The above Lot is handsomely situated on the
Main Street, and is calculated both for business
and a private residence. It includes a neat and
comfortable Dwelling, Kitchen, Carriage-Makers'
Shop, a Well of Water, a good Garden, and all
necessary and convenient appendages.
Also, will be sold, on the same day,
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGE-
MAKERS' & BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.
Conditions made known at the sale.
WILLARD BOYDEN, Trustee.
Lincolnton, April 12, 1834.—3t

Mr. PHIFER also begs
leave to inform the public, that
during the court-week about
—200—
WINDSOR CHAIRS,
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF
OTHER ARTICLES,
Will be sold at Public Sale.—
He would feel gratified to see the above Property
bring its value.
M. C. P.
April 12, 1834.—3t

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT Lincolnton, (N. C.)

ON THE 1st DAY OF APRIL, 1834.
A. M. Abernathy, Daniel Acre, Frederick W.
Adderhead,
B. Charles Betts (2), Thomas S. Billing, John Burns
or John Hays, David Baily, Randolph Barnett, Jo. Ba-
ker, Rebecca Bradley.
C. Mr. Connor, David Conner, The Col. of the 70th
Regiment, The Clerk of the Court, James Carpenter
& Brother, Elisha Calloway, Thomas Crook.
D. Thomas Davis, John Dellinger.
F. J. G. Fritchey.
G. Henry Gardner, William Goodson, Abner Good-
son, Jeremiah Goodson, Sarah Grider.
H. William Hickey, James G. Hall, Samuel Hoke
(2), John Hower, James P. Henderson (2), Joshua A.
Heron, Philip Heffer, Philip Hartzog, Wm. Moore
or Oliver Holland, George Hovis.
I. David Ishone, George Jarret, R. L. Johnson,
Sarah Jones, Benjamin Jenkins, Daniel Jenkins, Henry
Jones, J. M. Jones.
K. Andrew Killian.
L. James M. Leonard, John H. Long, Daniel Lutz,
Charles Leonard.
M. John Michal (2), Sally Mitchell, Marmaduke
Maples, Spious Murphy, Isaac or John or James Mc-
Kee.
N. George C. Nichols.
P. Ethel H. Porter.
Q. J. B. Quimby.
R. Robert Ramsey, Catharine Robinson, Jesse Rey-
nolds, Reuben H. Reynolds, Michael Riley, Ann Ran-
kin, Lorand Reinhardt, M. R. Reinhardt.
S. Preceded Smyer, Daniel Shuford, John Scronce,
Ezekiel Sullivan (2), David Shell, Henry Summerow,
George Seitz, Anthony Shull, Beckey Scott, Joel Stowe,
T. James Taylor.
W. James Wier, James Wilson.
C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.
Lincolnton, April 12, 1834. 3t

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT Lexington, (N. C.)

ON THE 1st DAY OF APRIL, 1834.
David Conner, Benjamin Cooper, John Craver—Wm.
V. Dunn—Philip Everhart—George Frits—Doctor B.
F. Hillyard, David Huffman—James Kennedy, John
Kennedy—Daniel Lofing, Messrs. Turner Leyburn &
Co.—Lorenzo D. Orril—Jordan Parrish, Jane L. Pee-
ples—Joseph Spence, Lovey Spence, Chas. W. Smith
(2)—Minzey Wall, George Weaver, Daniel Williams,
John C. Wren, Nancy Ward, Isaac Williams, William
Woolsey.
M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.
Lexington, April 12, 1834. 3t

State of North Carolina—Rowan County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1834.

John Gibson,
vs.
Jacob Pachel. } Attachment—levied on Land.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the
Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: Order-
ed, by the Court, that a publication be made for six weeks,
in the Western Carolinian, that the Defendant appear
at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be
held for the County of Rowan, at the Courthouse in
Salisbury, on the third Monday in May next...then and
there to plead, answer, or demur...or judgment will be
taken by default, according to the Plaintiff's demand.
Witness, John Giles, Clerk of our said Court, at Of-
fice, the third Monday of February, 1834, and in the
35th year of our Independence.
JOHN GILES.
Salisbury, April 12, 1834. 6t

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution
of their business, the subscribers have es-
tablished a BOOK BINDERY. Having procured
the best materials from the North, and em-
ployed a workman who comes well recommended,
they are prepared to execute on moderate terms,
all orders in this line.
Account Books, Records, &c., ruled and made
to order; and every kind of Binding promptly
executed in the best and neatest manner, on rea-
sonable terms.
JOSEPH GALES & SON.
Raleigh, August, 1832. 4t



PROSPECTUS OF THE

North Carolina Republican

IN a Government like ours, the preservation of Liber-
ty depends, mainly, on a general diffusion of correct
information among the people. If the people be ig-
norant of their rights, how can they guard them against
encroachment?—Our forefathers achieved freedom at
the price of much blood and treasure, and we, their sons,
can preserve it only by enlightened watchfulness. As
intelligence and vigilance are our greatest safeguards,
so ignorance and apathy are the sources of the most
danger. "Power is always stealing from the many to
the few," and the reason is, that the many slumber
while the few are silently at work. No free people
ever yet lost their liberties by open assaults, but many
have lost them by secret encroachments.

Ignorance among the people begets another evil,
which, above all others, was the bane of the Ancient
Republics; that evil is MAN-WORSHIP. History
teaches us, that, wherever man-worship takes root, there
political virtue dies, and sordid factions spring up—it
corrupts the principles of Liberty, as idolatry does pure
Religion.
When our forefathers established the present form of
Government, they fondly hoped that we would escape
the fate of former Republics, and, under the wise checks
and guards of a written Constitution, enjoy, through all
time to come, the inestimable blessings of Freedom.—
But now, at the end of the short period of forty-six years,
what is our condition? We have already reached an
alarming crisis in our political affairs,—the very prin-
ciples of the Constitution are in imminent peril. We
are in the midst of a revolution, silent, and as yet blood-
less, but still rapid in its progress,—the barriers of the
Constitution are broken down and trampled in the dust,
—all the powers, whether of the sword or of the purse,
are concentrating in the Federal Executive; and even
Congress itself is outstripped in the race of usurpation.
It is time for the people to awake from their apathy,
and to look to their rights—if they slumber much longer,
they will awake too late—their Government will be
changed, and their Liberties gone.

For the purpose of aiding other papers in the State
in diffusing correct information among the people, and
to arouse them to a sense of their danger, it is proposed
to publish, at the Office of the "Western Carolinian," a
paper under the title which stands at the head of this
Prospectus—to be printed on a large size sheet, in oc-
tavo form, of sixteen pages, corresponding in size with
the "Examiner," edited in Philadelphia, by Condé Raguet.

1. The North Carolina Republican will advocate the
doctrines of the old Republican party, as taught by Jeffer-
son and his compatriots of 1793.
2. It will advocate the principles of Free Trade, and
oppose all systems, or measures, which have a tendency
to tax the many for the benefit of the few.
3. It will support a liberal policy in our State Govern-
ment, and advocate all reasonable plans for the improve-
ment of the natural and moral condition of North Caro-
lina; and, with a view of enlightening and encouraging
our own citizens by the example of others, pains will be
taken to show what our sister States have done, and
are doing, in works of improvement. Useful Statistics,
connected with the great interests of the State, Agri-
cultural, Commercial, and Mineral, will be procured and
published in the Republican.

4. A portion of each number will be occupied with
important Congressional and Legislative proceedings,
during the time those bodies may be in session; also
with the latest and most interesting news of the day,
foreign and domestic, and with such miscellaneous mat-
ter as may prove interesting to the general reader.

5. The question of Convention, or reform of the Con-
stitution, has for thirty years divided the people, and ar-
rayed one section of the State against the other; and, as
a necessary consequence, has prevented the success of
many measures vitally important to the honor and pros-
perity of North Carolina; and, until settled, it will con-
tinue to do so. It is not doubted that both parties are
sincere and honest in their views; and the reason why
they have so long differed, is, that neither party has ever
yet been made fully acquainted with the just pretensions
of the other; else this distracting question would, ere
now, have been amicably adjusted. With the view,
therefore, of giving to all the opportunity of "hearing
both sides," it is agreed to lay before the public, in the
pages of the Republican, the arguments for and against
the measure; and, that this shall be done impartially,
it will be so provided, that the arguments on one side
shall be presented by Western, and on the other by
Eastern men. Nothing more effectually prevents libel
legislation, than sectional divisions and local jealou-
sies—they distract the public mind, and destroy that
community of feeling, and unity of action, so essential to
the success of all schemes of improvement, whether
physical or moral. Every real friend of North Carolina
must therefore wish to see all cause of such divisions
and jealousies removed, and to hail the day which shall
find one people, acting together for the general good
and prosperity of the State.

6. In the proper season, correct tables of the Prices
Current will be regularly given.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Republican will be published
semi-monthly, that is, on the first and third Monday in
each month, during the period of one year only, unless
its patronage may be such as to demand its continuance.
Each number will contain 16 pages, carefully put up,
so that at the end of a year each subscriber will have a
volume of 348 pages filled with interesting and useful
matter.

The price of subscription is ONE DOLLAR, in all cases
to be paid in advance.

The 1st No. will appear on the 3d Monday in MAY,
should the subscription list justify the publication.

As the object of the publication is not to make mo-
ney, but to support the rights of the people, an appeal
is now made to the friends of Constitutional Liberty, to
interest themselves in procuring subscribers.

All who may be good enough to procure subscribers,
will, by the first day of May, communicate to the Pub-
lisher the names so procured, retaining the money in
their hands until notified that the paper will certainly
be published.

All Letters and Communications must be address-
ed (post paid) to the "North Carolina Republican," Sa-
lisbury, N. C.; where they will be promptly attended to.
January 15th, 1834. 4t



P. J. SPARROW

Proposes to Publish, in Salisbury, N. C.

A Monthly Magazine,

UNDER THE TITLE OF

The Family Assistant.

PROSPECTUS.

THE FAMILY ASSISTANT shall be dedicated to
RELIGION, EDUCATION, and GENERAL LITERATURE.
Especially it is intended to assist Parents in the difficult
and highly important task of educating their families.
The Editor has two very interesting associations under
his charge—a Bible Class, and a General-Knowledge
Class—for each of which he prepares written questions,
and, for his own satisfaction, written answers. Should
the proposed magazine go into operation, those questions
and answers will be published in it. It will be the en-
deavor of the Editor to make the proposed publication
as interesting as he possibly can—to fill its pages with
such articles as shall be worth reading; and, as it will
appear only once a month, each one who takes it, may
find time to read it.—The articles shall, in general, be
short. Such items of Foreign and Domestic Intelli-
gence—secular as well as religious—as shall be deem-
ed interesting, will be inserted. In fine, it is intended
to make "The Family Assistant" minister profit and
amusement for the long winter nights and sultry sum-
mer noons.

TERMS:

1. It will be issued on the 20th of every month—and
will contain sixteen Imperial Octavo Pages, in double
columns, printed on a new and legible type, and on su-
perior paper.
2. The subscription price will be One Dollar and
Fifty Cents if paid in advance, and Two Dollars if not
paid until the expiration of three months.
3. No subscription can be received for a shorter pe-
riod than one year; and no paper discontinued until all
arrearages are paid, except at the Editor's discretion.
4. The publication will commence on the 20th
of April, provided a competent number of subscribers
can be obtained; and our friends who may hold sub-
scription lists, are requested to forward them on by the
1st of that month.
February 15, 1834. P. J. SPARROW.

SELLING OFF At Cost!

S. LEMLY & SON,
HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE THEIR BU-
SINESS IN THIS PLACE,

With the view of removing to the State of Missis-
sippi early in the ensuing Fall, beg leave to
inform the Public generally that they

Have Concluded to Sell Off
THEIR STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE,

CUTLERY, CROCKERY,
AND

ALL other ARTICLES
generally kept on hand by
Merchants in this part of the country,

At Cost, for Cash!

Their Stock is Large, Complete, and New,
the whole having been purchased within the last
twelve months.

They respectfully invite their friends and
customers, as well as the public in general, to call
and examine the goods, as they are determined to
give bargains such as they feel confident will give
satisfaction to all who wish to purchase.
Salisbury, March 15, 1834.—4t

Opening of the Episcopal School DEFERRED.

IN consequence of the unusual inclemency of the
past winter, the progress of the Building de-
signed to serve as a Dormitory for the pupils in
this Institution, has been retarded much beyond the
expectations of the Executive Committee, under
whose directions it was commenced in December
last. And as the material of this structure is stone,
the process of working in which is necessarily slow
and greatly dependent on the weather, there is now
no hope of its completion by the time heretofore
specified for commencing the School.

This circumstance, together with the difficulty
likely to be experienced in procuring in time from
the North certain articles of furniture indispensa-
ble to the establishment, and the recently expres-
sed opinion of the Rector, that, without the accom-
modations to be afforded by the new building, he
would be unable to carry into successful operation
the system adopted, has constrained the committee,
however reluctantly, to postpone for a few weeks,
the time for opening the School.

The Public, therefore, are respectfully informed
that the EPISCOPAL SCHOOL WILL BE
OPENED, (not on the first of April as before ad-
vertised, but) on Monday, the 2nd day
of June next; at which time it may be confidently
relied on that every thing will be in readiness.
By order of the Executive Committee,
GEORGE W. FREEMAN, Sec'y.
Raleigh, March 8, 1834.

Notice.

Any person having a good opinion of
BUREAU, which they are disposed to
sell low, may hear of a purchaser by applying at
Salisbury, April 12—4t

The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans.

THIS WORK is now in a course of publication, and
those parts already issued may be confidently ap-
pealed to as an evidence of its claims upon public favor.
The universal applause which its execution has elicited,
is sufficient to dispel whatever distrust may have
been encountered by the original prospectus.
The design of this Work is, to present the Portraits,
engraved on Steel, in the highest style of the art, with
copious but accurate Biographical Sketches, of the most
Eminent Citizens of our country. The selection will
not be limited by any considerations of party feeling or
local interest; but will impartially embrace the History
and Portraits of such individuals, throughout the
whole Union, as, by common consent, are admitted to
possess an interest in the minds of their fellow-citizens,
by their reputation for genius, acquirements, official
standing, or public services. For this purpose, recourse
will invariably be had to the most authentic materials
that can be obtained in personal history, as well as in
portraiture.

The value of such a publication, cannot fail to be ap-
preciated by all who feel an interest in the progress
of the most essential ingredients in the history of our
country. Taste and patriotism are equally invited to
sustain an enterprise which aims to supply the future
historian with those materials, the absence of which is
so often regretted in recurring to the annals of our ear-
lier times.

It is intended, in the course of publication, to give
Portraits of all the Presidents, as well as others who
have filled the important offices of State, during and
subsequent to the Revolution, including the Military
and Naval professions, and those whose attainments in
Science and the Arts may have identified them with
patriotic recollections.

In the arrangement of Portraits, both of the past and
present times, the general tone of public sentiment will
be consulted in the selection, as before intimated, with-
out reference to the bias or antipathies of the divisors
of party.

The Work will be conducted by JAMES B. LONG-
ACRE of the City of Philadelphia, and JAMES HER-
RING of the City of New York, under the superin-
tendence of the Board of Directors of the American
Academy of Fine Arts.

It will be issued in monthly parts, each contain-
ing three Portraits engraved on steel, with not less
than twenty-four pages of History. Twelve Numbers,
or Parts, will make One Volume. All subscriptions
will be payable in advance, and will be put at the fol-
lowing moderate rates for the respective editions pub-
lished: In Royal Quarto, at \$10 per annum—in Impe-
rial Octavo, at \$6 per annum—in Royal Octavo, at \$4.

An Agency for the above Work, has been
established in Salisbury, at the Office of THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN, where Specimens
of the Work can be seen, and where subscriptions
will be thankfully received.

Ten Parts have already issued from the
Press, (six of which are to be seen at this Office,) con-
taining Portraits and Biographical Sketches of the fol-
lowing distinguished personages:

Part I. Charles Carroll of Carrollton; Thomas Mac-
donough, U.S.N.; Samuel L. Mitchell, M.D. L.L.D.
Part II. Major-Gen. Israel Putnam, U. S. A.; An-
drew Jackson, President of the United States; Miss
C. M. Sedgwick, the Authoress.

Part III. John Marshall, Chief-Justice of the United
States; Lewis Cass, Secretary of War; William Wirt.
Part IV. Daniel D. Tompkins, Late Vice-President
of the United States; Henry Clay; Major-Gen. Wil-
liam Montrie, U. S. A.

Part V. Major-Gen. Alexander Macomb, U. S. A.;
Joel R. Poinsett; Joel Barlow.

Part VI. Major-Gen'l. Anthony Wayne, U. S. A.;
Edward Livingston; Col. John Trumbull, P.A.A.F.A.

The forthcoming Nos. will contain, among ma-
ny others, the following:
All the Presidents; Hon. W. Gaston, John Stanly,
Esq., and Gen. W. R. Davis, of North Carolina; Ro-
bert Y. Hayne, and John C. Calhoun, of South Caro-
lina; General Brown, Commodore Chauncey, De Witt
Clinton, J. Fenimore Cooper, Washington Irving,
General Greene, Hon. J. S. Johnson, Gen'l. Knox,
McLane, Benj. Watkins Leigh, Gen. Morgan, Labaree
Murray, Com. Perry, Gov. Shelby, Chief-Justice Tan-
nen, Gilbert Stuart, Mrs. George Washington, Daniel
Webster, Right Rev. Bishop White, Noah Webster.
Salisbury, March 22, 1834.—6t

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY—JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every
Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance,
or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after
the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages
are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time
than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a
wish to discontinue, at least one month before the ex-
piration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a
new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to
the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and
transmitting the subscription-prices to the Editor, shall
have the paper during the continuance of their sub-
scription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—Advertisements and notices
inserted at 50 cents per line, and 33 1/3 cents per line
for the second insertion. Notices of a permanent
character will be charged for at a reduced rate.

2. Merchants, who may desire to advertise in our
publics in our advertisements, will be charged for the
same from the date of insertion.

3. To insure prompt attention
to the Editor, the postage should be paid.

All kinds of BLANKS
printed on fine paper.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Saturday, March 30, 1934.

The memorial was then read ; when

He had remarked, for some time past, that; whenever any question of peculiar interest arose at the Seat of Government, especially any party question; in which the conduct of the Executive was implicated, there had been an unusual agitation in the country lying on the great mail-routes through Virginia, and, among the rest, of the Piedmont route, running from this city to Culpeper county, and thence southward, along the foot of the mountain, to Georgia—an agitation which he had been at a loss to account for; but what he was going to mention might perhaps disclose to the public one of the causes to which it was imputable. There had been (said Mr. L.) many learned commentaries, written by the ablest jurists, on the constitution of the Federal Government, and many debates

are occupied with the list of names and contract prices of each and all are stated, and under them the extra allowances (where there are any) are set down; and indicated by an asterisk. I began my examination of this list of mail contractors with the State of Maine; and having heard a good deal of conversation since I came here on the subject of these extra allowances, I was agreeably surprised to see how few of these stars there were in Maine; and in the other New England States; and how small was the amount of the extra allowances in that part of the Union. The number of them, however, begins to increase in New York, and thence, gradually, till the mail routes cross the Potomac: Getting to Virginia, I found such a number of asterisks as quite astonished me. There is a perfect galaxy, a milky way, illuminating the mail routes through that State. In the single page (page 256,) I find, among others, the following: Alex. Patterson, \$2,300 contract price; \$2,300 extra allowance; Peck & Welford, \$5,250 contract price; \$6,557 extra allowance; E. Port & Co. \$25,436 contract price, \$28,232, extra allowance; D. A. & O. Saltmarsh, \$8,000 contract price, \$9,413 extra allowance; William Smith (who lives in the county of Culpeper, from which this memorial comes, and if reports say true, takes a busy part in politics there) \$10,897 contract price, \$9,550 extra allowance; and J. N. Stockton, \$3,155 contract price, and \$7,610 extra allowance.

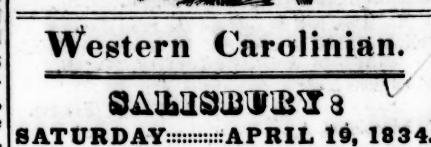
If one House approve, and the other disapprove the Secretary's act, still the law remains unchanged. The President, with the concurrence of one House of Congress alone, cannot make, suspend, alter, or repeal a law. Now, suppose the House of Representatives shall finally approve Mr. Secretary Taney's requisition for the President's removal of the Deposits from the Bank, we shall see what effect the resolution of the Senate, recently adopted, will have on the conduct of the Executive: The case will then be precisely the same, in principle, as if the House of Representatives had unanimously disapproved the act, and the Senate had approved it by a bare majority. In that case, the President, with the concurrence of the Senate alone, persists in withholding the deposits from the Bank, he would suspend or repeal a law of the land. In this case likely to occur, the President, with the concurrence of the other House alone, will suspend or repeal a law. He will, in effect, annihilate the powers of the Senate, the representatives of the States, and the grand Federal feature of the Government, upon the preservation of which depends the very being of the State sovereignties; and thus this Federal Constitution will cease to exist!

Whenever we complain of the President's conduct, of the public faith violated, the Legislature power contemned and trampled under foot, and fundamental principles of the Constitution subverted; by his acts, we are reminded of the glory of the victory of New Orleans, and of the laurels that adorn the hero's brow; and, as if these alone constituted a sufficient assurance to us of the safety of our institutions, this language has been repeated by Senators on this floor, in grave debate. I am not going to tear a single leaf from the wreath which his military service achieved for him; I shall now inquire how much of it will prove wither away; after he shall retire from office, power, and cease to be the dispenser of rewards and honors. To me, his military glory gives assurance of security. It has often occurred to me to reflect why it was that the happy imagination of the Greeks selected the Laurel as the emblem of fame and glory. Was it because the Laurel is a poisonous plant? poisonous to those who bestow the crown, and to the hero on whom it is bestowed? Too often has the Laurel crown intoxicated the hero, made him mad, and dangerous, furious, mischievous, in his madness; and too often it has been the people who have been tempted, by the beauty of the crown they have bestowed, to trust themselves within the grasp of his power. I wish there had not been distilled from Gen. Jackson's veins a poison fatal alike to himself and to the Constitution, the Liberty, and the happiness of his country.

Mr. TYLER said, his principal object in rising was to make one or two inquiries for the Chairman of the Post Office Committee (Mr. Grundy). It was now several months advanced in the session the Public had heard some startling rumors respecting the condition of the General Post Office, and most important communication had been received from the Postmaster General, which had not yet been acted on. The Public had been looking, & he had been, very anxiously, from day to day, for information from the Committee on that subject. He begged now to know from the hon. Chairman what was the condition of that Department? what progress the Committee had made in their report, and what impediment was in the way of their completing it? He did not mean to say that there was any impediment in the way at all; but all he wanted to know was, when the Senate was to expect the information that all were so anxiously looking for of this most important subject.

Mr. CLAYTON said, that it seemed to be the general opinion, and was even now conceded by the honorable Chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, (Mr. Grundy,) that an inquiry into the condition of the Post Office Department ought to be instituted: Yet the Chairman had done nothing towards effecting the object which was admitted to be so desirable, nor had any one attempted it until the Senator from Ohio two days ago, offered his resolution, which would he supposed, be acted upon to-day. The Chairman now expresses the opinion, that no such inquiry can be made in less than three or four months; and as the session will probably not endure for the length of time, he was bound to infer that, in the opinion of the Chairman, the motion for inquiry would be now useless.

Now, sir, what has happened in consequence making the Postmaster General a Cabinet Minister, and subjecting the control of his department to the will of a party? Why, the former incumbent unwilling to be answerable for the consequences of making the office a party machine, having been moved to the Bench, the office, instead of yielding an annual surplus revenue to the Treasury, of a million, or any other sum, has been an annual charge upon it, as your appropriations for its "tinging" expenses" shew, of about \$80,000, and with all this aid from the Treasury, it is now needed to be insolvent to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars!



INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT

We have repeatedly expressed the belief that nothing

til the People shall have reformed the Constitution.

What, then, must we do? Shall we wait until the natural course of events shall remove these obstacles? Who can hope to see that day? Beyond a very moderately increased ratio, in some of the most fertile sections, our population cannot extend until the immense productive tracts in the West and South shall be occupied, and emigration, which is now flowing in torrents from our State, shall change its course. This must be obvious to every one who has paid any attention to the subject. Of course we cannot calculate upon the advantages of a generally dense population. And what have we to expect from the other resources referred to? Is there any cause to expect, reasonably, the accumulation of redundant capital in our poor little *trading hamlets*—(we speak of them thus not in derision,) when the soil which ought to contribute to their growth is annually deteriorating and being deserted by its occupants, and when there is every reason to apprehend that the produce which is now carried to them by a few years be diverted into other channels by the superior foresight and wisdom of our neighbors? No. We must not expect to see a very dense population even on our richest lands which are remote from market; and, for the same reason, it would be ridiculous to look for a very populous and wealthy Town isolated from a fertile country. Town and Country are mutually dependent—they must flourish, or they will fade together.

Then let the fertile parts of the State be connected by good roads, with our own market-towns, and even the poorest intervening tracts will gradually improve in consequence of increased conveniences and facilities of transporting their productions. This must be done at least in part, by the resources of the State; and, though the proceeds of the roads, from tolls, might soon reimburse the Treasury, yet the aggregate wealth of the State would be increased, by the enhanced value of the private property; because, if the improvements would make an estate worth \$10,000, which *now* valued only at \$5,000, there would be at once a gain of 100 per centum. In many cases the appreciation would greatly exceed this ratio.

Every year diminishes, instead of increasing, our sources. Go where we will, our spirits are depressed by the melancholy spectacle of fields, once fertile, now exhausted and lying waste; and houses, once the seat of generous hospitality and innocent mirth, now depopulated, deserted, and infested with owls and bats.

We *must* do something soon to check emigration, encourage the hopes, and to reward the labors, of our People: a little more delay will divest us of men which ages may not replace.

"I should be much for open war, O Peers,
 "As not behind in hate ; if what was urged
 "Did not dissuade me most, and seem to cast
 "Ominous conjecture on the whole success."

There has lately been, at Greenville, South Carolina, a grand Pandemonium, not indeed composed of the energy and talent which, according to the great Republican poet, distinguished that which erst assembled the "regions of horror," nor intent upon an object so impious—but a company consisting of common humanity, concerting plans of revenge against an earl of Devonshire.

The oath of allegiance prescribed by the Legislature of South Carolina, is the *pretended* grievance of which those unhappy spirits complain; but the *real* cause of all their present woe is disastrous political defeat.

Why should any honorable man in *South Carolina* refuse to take an oath of office similar to that which was taken by the *governors of North Carolina*, and the citizens of many other States? Are we not too proud to subscribe?

No, no....it is not the oath—it is disappointed a
tion, and the "study of revenge," that now urges
meek Unionists to their extremity of hate!

If we had no other evidence of the desperate vices of that party in our neighboring States, there not enough to brand it with infamy in the single fact that at their late meeting in Greenville one of their distinguished leaders, a Mr. Peepson, proposed to send a delegation to our parental protector, Andrew the First, begging his aid! Andrew Jackson's aid, for what? To give them a Republican Government!!!!!! If we knew nothing of the character of that party in South Carolina, we would suppose they intended to justify his Majesty....What! Freedom apply to General Jackson for a Republican Government!!!! The brave Polk might as well ask a similar boon of the Autocrat of Russia.

And when do these high-minded patriots prepare to make such a dignified request? Why, at the very moment when the Usurper has reached the last round of the ladder which themselves helped him to climb. Let them go on with their nefarious schemes, while keeping the "Old Roman" needs but a slight pretext to pass the rubicon, and, when that is done, they may all beg for a Republican Government!

If those misguided men really wish to enjoy a Republican Government, they will adhere to their allegiance, and unite with the Freemen of the land in making head against the enemy while there is yet power to hope left.

How sadly misnamed are the districts of Sparta and Greenville!—the former called after a heroic and magnanimous prince of ancient Greece.....the latter after a gallant and patriotic soldier of our Revolution.

If we are not mistaken in our recollections of one of the most interesting achievements recorded in ancient history, Leonidas of Sparta defeated with three hundred men, a narrow pass against many millions of invaders, until he was betrayed by a native of Thermopylae. History does not tell us what became of the traitor who.

"Like the base Judean, throw away a pearl
"Richer than all his treasure."

but his native province became so remarkable for purity, that counterfeit money was called *Thesonian* money.

We hope Spartanburg and Greenville may not be severe in a course which will entitle them to the same notoriety; but, if they do, South Carolina ought to dissolve them from their allegiance, and consolidate them into one province, with the name of "Theomaly," provided their kind guardians at head-quarters will give them a *Republican* Government.

After our last paper was put to press, we received information that the vote on the Depoñite Question had been taken in the House of Representatives; and a part of that impression conveyed to some of our readers the same intelligence. We have since learned more on the same subject, but the delay of the mails prevents us from giving the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolutions from the Committee of Ways and Means—these resolutions appeared in our paper a few weeks since; and it seems, from the style in which the affair was managed in the House, that the main question was made to depend upon their adoption....thus cutting off all reference to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the reasons given, by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the removal, which reasons were so decidedly condemned by the Senate only a few days before. This decision in the House, and the manner in which it was arrived at, plainly shows that the Representatives of the People are not legislating for their constituents, but for their *Idol*—Andrew Jackson. One Congress declares the public money safe in its lawful depository—upon the adjournment of that Congress, the President wastes it from its legal keeper, who has paid for the privilege of its deposite with him—and the next Congress, without looking at the reasons given for its seizure, (knowing them to be totally insufficient,) resolves that he has done right.

But, although the House of Representatives has
 sent to avoid a direct decision on this question, still
 vote is tantamount to an approval of the course of
 President. Thus the two Houses disagree, one *dis-*
approving, and the other *approving*, the removal.
 According, then, to a fair construction of the law,
 Deposits *ought to be restored* to the U. States Bank,
 or, at any rate, if those which *have been* taken away
 should not be restored, the public money hereafter
 selected should be deposited in that institution. *Why*
why?...Because the public money is not placed, by the
 Constitution or by any law, under the control either of
 the President alone, or in conjunction with one branch
 of Congress. It is entrusted to CONGRESS, which means
 the Senate AND House of Representatives.

When the Bank was chartered, Congress, with the approval of President Madison, made an agreement with it that the public money should be deposited on condition of its paying the United States the sum of \$1,500,000, and rendering some other services. By the charter, the Secretary of the Treasury was required to make the Bank the depository; and if at any time he considered it his duty to remove them, which he has no right to do except for doubts of their being secure, he was required to report his reasons to Congress, who were to decide whether or not they were sufficient.

The President, however, "assumed the responsibility" of removing an honest Secretary, because he would not remove the deposites; appointed another, who, not so servient to his purposes, *did* remove them; the reasons are given to Congress; and one branch consists of the House of Representatives—yet the President, with his "loving House of Representatives," has exercised the right of judging *without the concurrence of the Senate*, and holds fast to the spoils!

Now, what was the design of *two* branches in the National Legislature, but that they should be checks upon each other, and that, in legislating, one might not do without the concurrence of the other? But the insatiable ambition has found a way to get over all such checks. The Senate, for its independence and honor, is now openly assailed, insulted, and threatened with popular vengeance, by the *tools* of the President, who and his venal tribe exult in their triumph over the *Laws*!

Will the People of the United States submit to this double indignity—first a violation of their laws, and then mockery for their complaints and petitions? Where is the spirit of '76!—Where the spirit of '91? Let us not be misunderstood: we invoke neither tumult nor mobs, but we invoke the timely exercise of moderate but decided and legal resistance to encroachments which, unless arrested, will result in revolution, succeeded, possibly, by the calm of despotism.

✶ P.S. Of the Delegation from this State, Messrs. Bynum, Conner, Hall, Hawkins, McKay, and Spivey, voted for the President's course; and Messrs. Burdette, Deberry, Graham, Rencher, W. B. Shepherd, H. Sheppard, and Williams, voted against it.

We give to-day some extracts from an interest-

[illegible]

The Farmers' HOTEL.

The Subscriber, being grateful for the flattering and increasing patronage he has heretofore received, informs his customers and the public that he is prepared to accommodate them AS WELL, and at a little CHEAPER than any other Tavern in the place.

His Table and Stables shall at all times be supplied with the very best the market affords. He has experienced and attentive Outlets, and will spare no pains himself to render their stay agreeable.

JOHN JONES.
Salisbury, April 12, 1834.

Episcopal Convention.

THE Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Peter's Church, Washington, commencing on the first Wednesday in May next, that being the 7th day of the month.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW,
April 5, 1834.—tdm Secretary.

Carriage-Making Business.

HARRIS & SHAVER.
HAVE ON HAND, AT THIS TIME,
A very Large Assortment of Work,
CONSISTING OF

Barouches, Gigs,



AND CARRY-ALLS,

WHICH THEY ARE DISPOSED TO SELL
lower than can be bought
elsewhere in this section of country.

Their work is manufactured of as good materials as can be procured in the Southern country. As they employ none but good workmen, they warrant their WORK to be superior TO ANY OTHER IN THIS PLACE, both in neatness and strength.

Their Blacksmithing
IS DONE BY GOOD
WORKMEN,
one of them being the
BEST SPRING-MAKER
South of the Potomac.

REPAIRING will be done on short notice, and very cheap, at their OLD STAND, on Market-Street, one door east of the late Dr. Ferrand's Office.

H. & S.
Salisbury, April 5, 1834.—3t

COMMISSION AGENCY.

ELL & W. Winslow,
(FAYETTEVILLE.)
CONTINUE their Agency for the transaction of Commission Business generally, the Collection and Settlement of Claims, Discount and Renewal of Notes at either of the Banks, Purchase of Stock, Investment and Transfer of Money, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1834.—3t

BOOK-STORE In Statesville.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he HAS REMOVED his valuable Stock of BOOKS from Charlotte TO STATESVILLE. He expects to receive, in the course of three or four weeks, a large supply of new and interesting Books, from Philadelphia. It will be his object to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of such BOOKS and STATIONERY articles as are in demand in this section of our State.

Believing that a well-conducted Book-Store promises to be highly useful to the cause of patriotism, of learning, and of Religion, and being willing to sell his Books at low prices for Cash, or a short credit, he flatters himself that he shall receive encouragement from an enlightened community. He invites all who feel an interest in his establishment to call and examine for themselves.

DANIEL GOULD.
Statesville, March 29, 1834. 6t

Land to be Sold, FOR TAXES.

The following Tracts of LAND, or so much of each as will satisfy the Tax due thereon, WILL BE SOLD, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, On Monday the 19th of May next.

—NAMES—

- 100 Acres belonging to the Estate of John F. Phifer.
 - 24 Lots in the Town of Salisbury, given in by Samuel H. Pearson.
 - 1 Lot in the Town of Salisbury, given in by Sarah Yarbrough.
 - 395 Acres belonging to the Estate of the widow Crason, deceased.
 - 233 Acres given in by Allen Crowell.
 - 100 Acres belonging to the Estate of Edward Sheppers, deceased.
 - 1000 Acres belonging to the Estate of Richard Parker, deceased.
 - 500 Acres given in by Nicholas Rymer.
 - 16 Acres belonging to Thomas Biles, given in by Daniel Biles.
 - 67 Acres belonging to Rebecca Cook, given in by Thomas Cook.
 - 100 Acres belonging to the Estate of Elizabeth Foster, deceased.
 - 116 Acres belonging to Jacob Bostin of Iredell County.
 - 100 Acres belonging to the Estate of John Phifer, deceased.
 - 125 Acres given in by Manchester Johnson.
 - 254 Acres given in by Daniel Murphy.
 - 106 Acres given in by William Rainey.
 - 22 Acres belonging to the heirs of Jno. Smith.
 - 23 Acres given in by John Hess.
 - 300 Acres given in by John Etchison, Guardian of the heirs of John Etchison, deceased. This Tract of Land lies in the Forks of the Yadkin, and adjoins the lands of Samuel Smith and others.
- F. SLATER, Sheriff.
Salisbury, April 5, 1834.—7t [30c]

Drugs, Chemicals, Glass-Ware,



Paints, Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c. &c.

AT THE
The Green and Golden Mortar.
MAIN STREET, SALISBURY, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having formed a Co-Partnership in the DRUG BUSINESS, inform the public that they keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of MEDICINES, &c., coming under the following heads, viz:

- MEDICINES...Vegetable, Mineral, & Patent;
- PAINTS...Dry and Ground;
- Shop Furniture; Mortars and Pestles;
- Thermometers and Barometers;
- BRUSHES...various sorts;
- SYRUPS...Lemon, Ginger, &c.;
- Spices and Perfumery;
- PENCILS...Lead and Hair;
- OTIL...Lamp, Flaxseed, &c.;
- WINE and SPIRITS...good;
- Varnishes and Blacking;
- Crucibles and Pipes;
- Smalts and Copper Bronze;
- TOBACCO...Chewing and Smoking;
- CIGARS...Spanish and Common;
- CANDLES...Sperm and Tallow;
- Spirits of Turpentine, and Rosin;
- ALBANY ALE...good;
- INSTRUMENTS...Surgical and Dental;
- DYE-STUFFS...various kinds;
- Scales and Weights;
- BOTTLES...great variety;
- Corks of all sizes; Cork-Screws;
- POWDERS...Soda, Seidlitz, &c.;
- Fancy Articles;
- Stationery; Paste Boards;
- WICKS...Lamp and Candle;
- SOAPS...Common and Fancy;
- Hatters' Materials;
- LEAF...Gold, Silver, and Dutch;
- FOIL...Gold and Tin;
- SNUFFS...Lorillard's and others;
- Sand-Paper; Snuff-Boxes;
- STARCH...American and Poland;
- MATCHES...Lucifer and Common;
- TWINE; Jujube Paste; &c. &c. &c.

Those who may desire any article coming under the above heads, are particularly invited to call at our establishment, where Fresh and Genuine Medicines may be obtained, instead of such drugs as may be found anywhere. Merchants wishing PATENT MEDICINES, &c., and Physicians who are in the habit of getting their supplies of Medicines from the North, are solicited to call on us, for we believe that we can furnish them with such articles, and on such terms, as will leave no inducement to send elsewhere for articles in our line. We shall sell low, for Cash, or on a Short Credit; and, as we hold ourselves responsible for what we sell, we hope both to merit and to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

One of the firm, who has been a Practitioner of Medicine for many years in this place, will give PROFESSIONAL ADVICE to customers, gratuitously.

SALISBURY, N. C.

WHEELER & BURNS.

Travellers

GOING NORTH OR EAST,
BY TAKING
Pecks & Wellford's Stage,
AT SALISBURY, (N. C.)
(17 miles S. of Lexington.)

Will now arrive in Fredericksburg, (Va.) at 9 A. M. on the FOURTH DAY from Lexington, in time for the Steamboat to Washington; sleeping, the SAME NIGHT, in BALTIMORE—making

FOUR DAYS ONLY,
From Lexington, (N. C.) to Baltimore.

Compare this with the speed of any other Line whatever.

PECKS & WELLFORD,
Proprietors of the old S.W. or Middle
Route Line of Stages.
Fredericksburg, March 27, 1834.

N.B. Travellers from any point South of Salisbury, wishing to take this Line, should be careful to enter to Salisbury only.

P. & W.'s Stage leaves Salisbury immediately after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South, viz. every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY evening.

Fare as low as by any other route. P. & W.
April 5, 1834. 2m

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF
LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of
Accommodation Stages
Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and leaving the Accommodation Line to Lexington, will have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by the Potomac.

JOHN P. MABRY.
Lexington, 1834. 1y

THE Subscriber has a volume of "AYS-TOUGH'S SHAKESPEARE" for which he will pay its full value to any person who will deliver it to him.

JOHN P. MABRY.
Salisbury, March 29, 1834.

LOST BOOKS.

ANY person having either of the following BOOKS, belonging to me, will be pleased to return them to my room, viz:

- The 1st and 2d volumes of Christian's Blackstone;
- The 3d volume of Archbold's Blackstone—with Thomas J. Onkes's name in it;
- The 11th volume of Swift's Works—Nichol's edition;
- American State Papers, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th vols.;
- The Pelham Novels, bound, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th volumes;
- The 2d volume of Brown's Philosophy.

My name is in most of the above Books, so that persons who have them may know whose they are. I more desire the above books, as the old volumes which I have left are worth but little to me without the others.

BURTON CRAIG.
Salisbury, April 12, 1834. 3t

New Tailor's Shop



In Concord, No. Ca.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, his terms will be very accommodating.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.
N.B. He is determined to do work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and ALWAYS WARRANTED TO FIT WELL.
Concord, March 29, 1834. 6m

TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received the latest Philadelphia, New York, London, and Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his employ a number of Workmen who are first-rate, is prepared to cut and make work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always warranted to fit.

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to give or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.

B. FRALEY.
Salisbury, 1834.—1y

All kinds of PRINTING done here.

Coach and Carriage Making, AND REPAIRING.

J. W. Rainey & P. J. F. Shaver,
Coach and Carriage-Makers,

Respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its varieties, and that they have, for that purpose, taken the shop FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY PHILIP JACOB.

On the Main Street, opposite the old Jail.

They have on hand a good supply of the best carefully-selected and well-seasoned Timber, and will always keep on hand, for sale,

STAGE-COACHES, CARRIAGES,

Carry-alls, Gigs,

SULKIES, &c.

Which shall not be surpassed by any in this section of country for neatness, durability, and cheapness.

For the benefit of Travellers and Stage Drivers, they will always keep on hand CARRIAGE-SPRINGS and all other fixtures necessary to put those vehicles in the most complete order; and every description of REPAIRING will be done at the shortest notice and on the lowest possible terms.

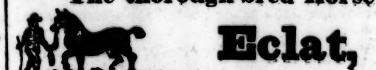
The Blacksmithing Business

The Subscribers have attached to their Carriage-Manufactory, a BLACKSMITH-SHOP, in which they employ none but first-rate workmen and the very best materials—which enables them to assure their friends and the public that all work done by them, in this line also, will be of superior quality, and as low-priced as any other executed in this section of country.

The Subscribers deem it hardly necessary to say that they will be thankful for a portion of the public favor; and they hope, by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit the patronage of all who may wish to purchase articles kept for sale by them or jobs done in their line.

JOHN W. RAINEY,
PHILIP J. F. SHAVER.
Salisbury, February 15, 1834. 1f

The thorough-bred Horse



Eclat,

WAS raised in North-Hampton County—he is a beautiful sorrel, 5 feet 1 inch high, very heavy, has a splendid carriage—and is allowed, by all good judges, to be very superior in formation and action. He was gotten by the celebrated old race-horse Sir Archie; his dam was a Hal mare, gotten by Sir Hal; his grandam was Harriet Eaton, who was gotten by old Bellair, out of a Wild-air, which was called a very fine mare of her day. ECLAT's dam was raised in North-Hampton Co., by Mr. Eaton Fruar, who sold her, while young, to Mr. Seth Peebles, for \$375. His grandam (Harriet Eaton) was a mare well known by many people, and her performances under the saddle were equal to any other beast of her kind, both for ease to her rider and herself; she has been well tried, particularly in a long journey to the far west; she was once sold for \$300.

The subscribers hold in their hands documents that certify the Horse's Pedigree, but they feel a delicacy in attaching to this advertisement the names of the gentlemen who gave them, not having from them any special authority to do so. In point of formation of body, ECLAT is not to be excelled by any, if equalled.

He will stand the ensuing Season, IN LEXINGTON & SALISBURY, commencing in Lexington on the 15th of March, at the reduced price of \$4 the single leap, \$6 the season, and \$10 to insure a mare to be with foal. The insurance money will be recoverable as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal; or sooner, if the property should be disposed of.

The Horse will attend regularly every ninth day at his stands, except when shown at public places or delayed by accident. The season will end on the last day of June. Care will be taken to avoid accidents to mares, but no responsibility can be assumed for any that may occur.

ALPHA PEEBLES,
JAMES MCNAIRY.
February 22, 1834. 2m

Aaron Woolworth,



Watch and Clock Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE,

A few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, on the Main Street, Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute ALL KINDS OF WORK in the line of his profession, at short notice, And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM WILL IN ALL CASES BE

Warranted for 12 Months!

And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy, at short notice.

Aaron Woolworth.
Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834. 1f

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING, AND OPENING,
A Large and Full Supply

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF EVERY ARTICLE generally kept in a Country Retail Store; of which he is disposed to sell LOW for CASH, or to punctual customers on small credits. The public are requested to call, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

DANIEL H. CRESS.
Salisbury, January 6, 1834. 1f

Earthenware, China, & Glass

THE Subscriber has just received from New-York, a large and full supply of Earthenware, China, and Glass, in very great variety.

THEIR stock is very extensive, and they are determined to sell at low prices, and to their customers, and hereby to their interest, which have been made in Carolina and Virginia, and will be put down to the lowest possible price, and made to give our customers a continuance of patronage.

THOS. J. CRESS.
New York, Feb. 15, 1834.

NOTICE

THE undersigned has this day qualified as executor of the last Will and Testament of James Ellis, deceased, and hereby requests persons having claims against said Estate to send them for payment within the time by Law; and all those indebted are requested to make payment.

JAMES ELLIS, Executor.
November 23, 1833.

TIN WARE

TO MERCHANTS AND PEDLARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS AT PRESENT ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
TIN WARE,

Made of good materials and first-rate workmanship, consisting of the following articles, viz:

- 120 dozen COFFEE POTS, assorted sizes;
- 40 dozen Open Buckets, ditto;
- 30 dozen Covered ditto, ditto;
- 78 dozen Cream and Patty Pans, ditto;
- 40 dozen Lights of Candle Moulds;
- 12 dozen Milk Strainers;
- 68 dozen PANS, assorted sizes;
- 32 dozen Measures, ditto;
- 24 dozen Funnels;
- 100 dozen TIN CUPS;
- 20 dozen Milk ditto;
- 12 dozen WASH BASONS.

—ALSO—
Cullenders, Stew Pans, Watering Pots, Card Stands, Oil Stands, Bugles, Blow Horns, Lanthorns, Pepper Boxes, Graters, Dippers, Dressers Scoops, Stage Lamps, &c. &c.

Beeswax, Feathers, Tallow, Pewter, Copper, Wool, and Iron, taken in exchange.

DANIEL H. CRESS.
Salisbury, January 6, 1834. 1f

INFORMATION,

WHICH SOMEBODY WILL BE GLAD TO GIVE IS WANTED!

ABOUT ten years ago there lived in the Town of Salisbury a Revolutionary Soldier, by the name of Fawcet, or Foxset, or something of the kind. If he has any heirs living, they may probably be put in a way to get a small sum of money, by applying to the Editor of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, March 15, 1834. 1f

Charleston and Cheraw.



THE STEAM-BOAT MACON,

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM,

HAVING been engaged, last Summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw, calling at George-Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days, and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of water, (drawing, when loaded, only about four and a half feet) will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times, except on an uncommonly low river, when her cargo will be lightened, at the expense of the boat.

J. B. CLOUGH.
Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831. 1f
N.B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers.

FIRST RATE CARRIAGE FOR SALE—CHEAP.

THE Subscriber has just completed all the repairs necessary to a second-hand Carriage which has for some time past been in his possession for that purpose, and now OFFERS IT FOR SALE, in pursuance of instructions from the owner, who has no use for it.

The Carriage is now as good as when new, and can be seen at my shop by those desirous to purchase.

JOHN I. SHAVER.
December 2. 1f

To Wagoners.

A Wagon going to Fayetteville, can get 5 or 600 pounds of loading by applying at this Office.

March 15.